

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17 1825.

Number 33.

## THE REPOSITOR.

From the London New Monthly Magazine, for Nov.  
HEBDOMADARY OF MR. SNOOKS,  
THE GROCER.

"No wonder they were caught by South-Sea schemes, who never enjoyed a guinea, but in dreams; No wonder they their third subscriptions sold, for millions of imaginary gold; If to instruct them all my reasons fail, Be they diverted by the moral of my tale."

Drift's Epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow.

Monday.—Received a visit from Mr. Macnab, the attorney, who paid me nine hundred pounds, being the amount of the legacy left to my wife by Farmer Mompford, of Ipswich, her late uncle for which we gave him our joint discharge.—Took him into the parlour, behind the shop, when Mrs. S. had returned up-stairs, and consulted him as to the employment of this large sum; when he informed me that all the world were making fortunes in South American Securities, and recommended me to try my luck; for which purpose he offered to introduce me to his particular friend Mr. Mordecai, a remarkably prudent young gentleman, who had recently entered the Foreign Stock Exchange and as he assured me, was already comfortably tiled in, as the phrase is. Put on my best coat and took him to look after the shop, and accompanied Macnab to Mr. Mordecai's counting-house, whose tillbury was at the door, a bright pea-green picked out with red, and brass mouldings, piebald horse and harness, covered with brazen ornaments; a boy-groom in the gig, in a sky-blue livery, with silver shoulder-knots, varnished hat, silver lace and cockade; altogether the genteel and smartest equipage I had ever seen. Went up stairs, and found young gentleman aforesaid damning his clerk's eyes, because he had forgotten to order the turtle soup and pine-apples to be sent to his country-house the day before, when Ben Bubbleton dined with him.—Took us into an inner room about six feet square, and upon being informed the nature of our errand, declared with an oath that every man was a cursed ass, if he had a little money in his pocket, not to make his fortune, as he had done: that it was plain sailing, a hollow thing, clear as daylight, and sure as a gun; for Ben Bubbleton had called in New Court, and ascertained that Nathan meant to make an immense purchase in Poyais, which he had no doubt would run up to twenty per cent. in consequence, and was out-and-out the cheapest thing in the market for a buyer. Desired him accordingly to invest my nine hundred pounds in that stock; when he exclaimed, with a contemptuous look, "Psha! what will you get by that? If it runs up twenty per cent. there is but a paltry hundred and eighty profit. No, if you are a fellow of any spirit and talent, you will lodge this money with me as a security, and let me buy you a lot for the end of the month, before which time I shall probably be able to sell it again with a profit of some thousands." Thought it a pity not to be a fellow of spirit and talent, and contented accordingly to his proposition; when he inquired whether I had any *ditto*, any more *blunt or stumpy*, which Macnab explained to mean any more money; and replied that I had saved nearly six hundred pounds in business, which I kept in Exchequer bills. "Exchequer bills!" exclaimed Mr. Mordecai: "what folly! Make up the fifteen hundred pounds, lodge the whole sum with me as a security, since I have not the pleasure of knowing you, though, as the friend of Mr. Macnab, I don't not you are perfectly respectable, and I will buy for you fifty thousand Poyais Scrip for the end of the month. Fifty thousand Poyais! what a magnificent sound! there was no resisting it, so I deposited the fifteen hundred pounds, and received the broker's memorandum, "Bought by order and for account of Simon Snooks, Esquire," &c.—The first time I had ever been dubbed Esquire, but thought it least that could be appended to the proprietor of fifty thousand Poyais Scrip.

Returned home, when my wife scolded me for wearing my Sunday coat: told me there was a lot of sugar to be picked up for Alderman Dewlap and handed me my white apron, which I indignantly threw behind the counter, exclaiming, "Damn, white aprons! I shall never put on another."—Mrs. Snooks insisted; and though I make a point of always being master in my own house, I thought I might as well humor her, since she is a very worthy woman, and hang it before me—but as I was determined to show my independence, I took it off the moment she went up stairs, and desired Jem to finish breaking the sugar for the Alderman.

Tuesday.—Went to Capel Court immediately after breakfast—all in a bustle; Poyais stock rising every minute, all buyers, no sellers; the knowing ones laying bets that it will be up to 10 per cent. this week; price already 2 per cent. higher. Two per cent. on my fifty is a thousand pounds profit. Wore an apron indeed! a clever fellow has no occasion for such an appendage. Resolved to take time by the forelock, and make my fortune at once, now that my hand was fairly in.—Met my neighbor Mr. Dry, and asked his opinion of South American Securities, when he observed they might be excellent things to purchase, but doubted whether they were good as the Chinese Turbopike Bonds, which had been lately introduced into market; and whist-red there was shortly to be a general election, in China, which by the additional travelling, would prodigiously increase

the toll money, he had no doubt prices would rise considerably. He recommended also to my attention, the new Patagonian Loan, of which I had heard nothing, informing me that the agent they had sent over was nearly nine feet high, that the contract was drawn up on a sheet of foolscap, above two yards square, that the Script Receipts were nearly three feet long, and that of course the profits would be proportionally large. Made a Mem. to speak to Mr. Mordecai on the subject. Asked his opinion about the tunnel under the Thames, when he told me he doubted whether the scheme would hold water, and that to wait for your profits till a hole was burrowed under the river, must at all events be a great bore. Said the Thames would serve the contractors right if it gave them a sound sousing, adding, that he would do the same if they got under his bed.

Wednesday.—Capel Court again—greater hubbub than ever—the bears all frightened out of their wits, and bulls quite cockahoop. Four per cent. on my fifty, is two thousand pounds profit. Recommended by a friend to sell; not such an ass. No doubt they will be up to 20 per cent. before the account, and 20 per cent. upon my fifty will be ten thousand pounds.—Went upon the Royal Exchange, and saw the great man, said to be worth two millions, higgling with a broker for an eighth per cent. upon a bill of 100 pounds. Looked up to him with suitable reverence, and thought him quite handsome enough for a great capitalist. Don't see why I should not ultimately be as rich as he is, and come to have a house myself in New Court, Swinburn's Lane, since I have begun with a much better start than he did. On my return home met Mr. Alderman Dewlap, who saluted me with his usual condescension—"Good morning, Snooks;" but instead of taking off my hat, and bowing with my customary "Thank ye, Mr. Alderman," I was determined to let him see that times were altered; so, egad! I gave him a familiar nod, and exclaimed, "How goes it, Dewlap?" Saw he was offended, but what do I care? A fellow with ten thousand pounds in his pocket is not to have his hat perpetually in his hand, like the city Sir Walter. Afterwards met my old acquaintance, Jerry Payle, who I suppose had got some inkling of my successes, for he touched his hat as he accosted me, and called me Sir, which I thought quite unnecessary, for after all I am still nothing more than a plain citizen. Thank God I have no pride, though I am perfectly aware that a man with ten thousand pounds in his pocket, is not to be addressed with the same familiarity as a common shop-keeper.—Jerry told me he had just been cleaned out by an unsuccessful speculation in the funds. Serve him right!—It requires some talent to make a hit in this manner. Such simpletons as he is had much better stick to the shop, and work hard to support their wife and family, and so I told him.—Though he looked as if he wanted to borrow money, so pretended to see a friend, and bolted down Finch lane.

Thursday.—Dreamt last night that I saw the Cacique of Poyais, a dignified looking copper-colored personage, with a bow and arrow in his hand, golden shoes, silver gloves, and a tall plume of peacock's feathers upon his head, who after giving me an order for a pound of eight-penny Mascovado Sugar, and a quarter of eight-hilling Souchong, made me a grant of twenty-thousand acres of land, the surface of which was so rich in gold and silver ore, that it perfectly dazzled my eyes. A customer came into the shop while I was pondering upon my dream, and inquired whether I had any rice, when I replied, "Yes, sir, a rise of five per cent. already."—"Psha!" continued the gentleman, "I mean Carolina rice—have you any ground?"—"Ground!" I ejaculated, "yes, sir, twenty thousand acres in Poyais!" when the stranger, thinking probably that I was crazy, walked out of the shop. Same day Mr. Deputy Dump's servant brought me back a bill, wherein I had put down to his master's account fifty thousand loaves of sugar! Ludicrous enough, but how can one attend to these paltry affairs when the money comes rolling in by thousands?—Indeed I shall probably give up the shop after this account.

Friday.—The rise continuing, and it being now certain that I must realize a handsome property, I communicated the whole affair to my wife, who had hitherto known nothing of the transaction; when she rated me soundly for deciding upon any measure without first consulting her, but admitted that it had been a most clever and fortunate speculation, and instantly stipulated for four things—first, that we should do no more washing at home—second, that she should wear white gowns on the week day—third, that we should never have hashed mutton for dinner—and fourth, that we should give Mr. Davison, our lodger, notice to quit immediately, as she was determined to have as grand a party as Mrs. Tibbs's, and she should of course want the first floor for the purpose; to all of which propositions I willingly yielded my consent. Mrs. Snooks was decidedly of opinion, that I should wait till there was thirty per cent. profit, which should be fifteen thousand pounds gain, and which, added to the money deposited with the broker, would constitute a very handsome independence; and she informed me she had always set her heart upon a country-house at Homerton, with a white front,

green door, and brass plate, having our name engraved in large capitals. She is certainly a woman of taste—indeed, has a right to be so, since her connexions are of the first respectability, and her uncle's wife's sister would have been Lady Mayoress, had not her husband died of a surfeit at a Grocers' Hall dinner, only one week before the ninth of November; but for my own part, I must say I particularly hate Homerton. Finding her, however, inflexible, I withdrew my opposition, not by any means out of deference to her opinion, for every man should be the master in his own house, but because I think people of property and respectability should never be seen wrangling and jangling like vulgar folks. Upon the same principle, I abandoned the idea of our setting up a gig, like Mr. Mordecai's and yielded to her wish of having a one-horse chariot, like Mr. Lancet the apothecary, which she observed was truly keeping a carriage; and she resolved that her first visit should be to Mrs. Tibbs, on purpose to mortify her.

She herself now laughed heartily at the idea of my ever again putting on a white apron, and though she admitted Alderman Dewlap to be one of our best customers, she thought I had treated him quite right, since her family was as good as his any day in the year, and people whose heads are a little up in the world, have no occasion to keep their nose on the grindstone. This day we mutually agreed that in order to distinguish ourselves from a herd of poor relations in very groveling situations, it was absolutely necessary to change our name, and as our money was made in the city, I proposed to take the addition of *ville*, observing that Snooksville had a very familyish sound; but my wife thought that a termination in *ville* of any sort would only suggest the idea of a butcher. In confirmation of this, she reminded me that cousin Tom, who had been to Calais in the steam boat, had there seen a large building, called the Hotel de Veal, because, as he was credibly informed, all the calves were slaughtered therein. I then hinted that we might append to my patronymic appellation the word *script*, which was the foundation of our fortune, and would form the very pleasing compound of Snookscript; but as Mrs. S. thought that the founder of our property ought to take precedence, it was finally agreed that we should be thenceforth called Scriptsnooks, which, as she shrewdly remarked, was no change of the initial letter, and would consequently require no alteration in the marks upon our linen.

Saturday.—Found Capel Court this morning in what is technically called a panic.—Poyais Scrip falling one per cent. every five minutes—all sellers no buyers; the knowing ones who had been laying bets that it would be up ten per cent. this week, proving to have been secret sellers, and banking the market without mercy; while the Bulls were running about in great consternation seeking in vain for purchasers. All my imaginary profits having disappeared in about half an hour, I determined at all events not to sacrifice the money I had deposited with Mordecai, and scampered to his office in great perturbation of mind, that he might sell my Scrip at any price he could get. Not finding him at the counting-house, I hurried back in a profuse perspiration to the Stock Exchange and after repeating this process five or six times without catching a glimpse of him, had at last the unspeakable mortification of being informed that he was a lame duck, and that he had not only waddled but bolted; or in other words, that this "remarkably prudent young gentleman" had run away, after having lost every thing, and had left nothing whatever to his numerous creditors, but his bright pea-green tilbury, upon which, however, an attachment was lodged by the groom in the sky-blue livery, with silver shoulder-knots, for arrears of wages!

Sneaked homewards, calling in my way to countermand a pipe of port, which I had been ass enough to order upon anticipation. Entered my shop as if I were going to be hung; took up a dirty apron of Jem's which I tied round me, and began cutting up a sugar-loaf with great humility and compunction of spirit. My wife breaking into the shop as she beheld this apparition from the back parlour, I began to break to her our misfortune while I was breaking the sugar, when she flew into such a rage that I verily thought she would have finished me by breaking my head. She would not have minded it so much, she said, but that she had lost the opportunity of mortifying Mrs. Tibbs, and that our best customer, Mr. Alderman Dewlap, had sent for his bill, declaring his intention of giving his custom to another shop. This she attributed to my imperinence, and insisted upon my writing him a submissive apology, which I sturdily refused doing, declaring I would be the master of my own house, and that though I was ruined, I would not be humbled or hen-pecked. Very angry words ensued, but I carried my point with a high hand, for instead of writing to the Alderman as she ordered, I called upon him and made him a very humble apology in person.

A modest young clergyman was once asked by an impudent country apothecary, in a public assembly, how it happened that the patriarchs lived to such an extraordinary old age? "I know no other reason for it," answered the divine, "but this, that they took no physic."

LONGEVITY.—J. Gordon, who died near Turiff, Banffshire, some time ago, had attained the remarkable age of 132 years. All the travellers who chanced to call at the neighboring inn of Turiff were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottage of the patriarch, "where they would see (she used to say) the oldest man in Banffshire—aye or in the world." Among the visitors one day at the close of the harvest was a young Englishman, who coming up to the door of the cottage, accosted a venerable looking man employed in knitting hose, with "So, my old friend, can you see to knit at your advanced period in life? One hundred and thirty-two is truly a rare age." "Devils!" the man; it will be my grandfather ye're seeking—I'm only seventy-three—you'll find him round the corner o' the house." On turning round the corner, the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be John Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh, my good Sir, for so old a man; I doubt not but you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your long life." "What's your wull, Sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. The observation was repeated. "O, ye'll be wanting my father I reckon; he's i' the yard there." The stranger now entered the garden, where he found the venerable old man busily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the "Battle of Harlaw."—"I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed, they seem as old as yourself.—Your labor is rather hard for one at your advanced age." "It is, (replied John,) but I'm thankful that I'm able for't, as the laddies, poor things, are not very stout now." The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of three hundred years.—Glasgow Free Press.

## OMISSIONS.

On Thursday night, the 20 ult. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a citizen was assaulted by three white men, in the street, south of the Capitol square; one of them held a pistol to his breast, while the others robbed him of his pocket-book and watch. After rifling the pocket-book of the small amount which it contained, they threw it down and ran off with the watch, which bears the inscription of "S. Truane, Exeter, No. 4416." It is an English silver hunting watch, with a ribbon, gold seal, and brass key. As the discovery of the watch may lead to the apprehension of the robbers, it is hoped that silver-smiths and all others, to whom it may be offered for sale, will be vigilant. The interest of our community require that these villains should be detected and punished as they deserve. Nat. Intelligencer.

Wealth.—It is estimated in the Louisiana Advertiser, that the average produce of that State is about 40,000 bbls. of sugar; 40,000 bales of cotton, which is valued at \$4,400,000, and that they produce rice and molasses amounting to \$800,000 more. Calculations are made, founded on the probable increase of the population of that State, that not many years will elapse when it will yield 50 or 60 millions per annum.

## FOREIGN.

Two alarms were made at Madrid about the 20 and 22d December, in consequence of reports that the Constitutionalists had landed at Alicante. Troops were sent to the spot, but it is not certain whether the stories are true or not. The police however have taken extraordinary measures on account of them.—There was a report that the King intended to abdicate his throne and retire to the Escorial with his Queen. The French are adding to the fortification of Cadiz. An arrangement has been made to send the convicts of the continent to Brazil.

Average of wheat, at London, Dec. 21, 57s. 3d. The Greeks obtained a naval victory over the Egyptians on the 11th and 12th Nov. A part of the fleet of the latter took shelter in Candia.

Dates from Constantinople of Nov. 27th. The Capt. Pacha has just landed, and was well received. Derwish Pacha was in the neighborhood of Thermopylae, with an army of 20,000 men. A new army of Asiatic troops was ordered to be formed.

The French troops remained at Cadiz, Dec. 14.—They were fortifying Caraca, and Leon, and it is said the revenues were to be collected by them.

A new treaty between France and Spain it is said was signed at the Escorial on the 10th of December. About 200 Constitutionalists had recently landed on the Coast of Valencia, and after killing a few Royalists, who opposed them, re-embarked.

The Greeks have officially announced the blockade of Patras, and Lepanto.

It is reported that the King of Portugal has refused to ratify a treaty concluded at London, between the Ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former.

Five Grandees, the Duke of Trais, Duke of Abrantes, Count Altamara, Marquis Ceralvo, and Marquis Alcanizes, who had been banished from Court Constitutionalists, were carried into Madrid, Dec. 16, and lodged in the common gaol. The cause of their arrest was not known.

## EPILEPSY.

A physician of Triebel, near Sorau, has discovered that the root of the common wormwood is an efficacious medicine in Epilepsy. He recommends gathering this plant in autumn, drying it in the shade without being washed, and not pulverizing it till it is wanted for use. It should be administered in the form of powder, as signs of the approach of the fit are manifested. To an adult it may be given in a dose from fifty to seventy grains, in a warm liquid. After the patient has taken the medicine, he should go to bed and cover himself well up, and not move till the perspiration has gone off.

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1825.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, was yesterday elected President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the 4th of March next, when the present term of Mr. Monroe's administration will have expired.

For Mr. ADAMS—Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana.

For Gen. JACKSON—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana.

For Mr. CRAWFORD, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia.

The report, that Mr. Clay was shot in a duel, is unfounded.

#### SKETCH OF EDITORIAL LIFE.

As it is no uncommon thing for a man to publish his life before he dies, in order to correct the proof-sheets himself as well as to set it out to the best advantage, we take the privilege in common and present our readers with a sketch of ours for a short time, that they may know how easy we get along.

After having repaired to our office in order to enter upon the business of the day, we furnished ourselves with a few papers, scissors, pen and ink, preparatory to the filling of our paper for the week—Just comfortably seated, and while fancying that we should this week do better than we had heretofore, in came our friend, Mr. C. and in a very obliging manner told us our paper was "loosing ground," because we did not make more and "better selections on moral and religious subjects," and he very kindly proffered us his advice in giving instructions how to conduct, that it might succeed. We heard him with all the attention we could, while we were engaged in looking over our papers; but he had hardly left us, ere Mr. A. came in, and told us, that he wanted we "should publish more good stories and anecdotes," and informed us, that if we would only follow his directions, he had no doubt we should "receive a good number of new subscribers."—He was about to give us further information on the subject, when our friend, Mr. S. came in and said we might make a great improvement in our paper, "by putting into it more Literary and Scientific matter: only make it a literary paper and it will go to all intents."—Here he put his hand into his pocket, and drew from thence a manuscript written in Latin, which he was about handing to us, when he was interrupted by a person who appeared very plain in his style and manner, who inquired for the editor of the newspaper; after being shown him, he cast an expressive glance of the eye at the "poor creature," saying, "Now, sir, if you will leave out so much moral and religious matter as you have, together with those pieces written for the *Laymen* and *Doctors*, I think your paper would be much more useful; fill it up with cattle shows and agricultural information, and you may have a good paper and I will support it."—We were about to interrupt him, when farmer L. who had during this conversation stepped in, said that that would not do; for his part he knew more about farming than he practiced, and as for book and newspaper farming he had no opinion of it; "Give us," says he, "the account of the market, the prices of beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. and not publish any advertisements, and I will warrant your paper would then do well enough." Just at this time, neighbor P. says, "Good morning—Ah, I told you how it would be; your paper is already crowded with matter, but you have no room for the accounts of remarkable revivals and conversions, no place for religious information; I do wish you would make it a religious paper; I would then take it, and have no doubt you would do well by it." He began to grow quite warm in setting forth the advantages we should derive from following his advice, when a pretty female entered our door, and with a smiling look beckoned to speak with us; she told us, that if we would promise to publish all the *love* stories which we could find together with what she would furnish us from time to time, that she would "persuade Pappa to take the Observer," for, said she, "I am sure to read such stories." She was about to take a roll of paper from her indispensable, when who should appear but Aunt Jil, a maiden lady of rising forty; she begged to speak, and merely wished to say, that she hoped we would be very particular to publish all the marriages that took place, for she liked "mighty well to see a long list of them in every paper." She observed, that should we devote a column or two each week to that object, our paper would be liked much better; and finally concluded by saying, that if we took up with her counsel, she would get her brother to subscribe for the paper. We already began to grow tired, but before we had an opportunity to make good our retreat, we were accosted by one of our subscribers, who told us he must discontinue the paper unless we would devote the whole of it to news. "I expected," said he, "to have a newspaper, but in room of that you merely give us a story, with once in a while some little accident. Why don't you tell about the wars and earthquakes, and all such things. I want a paper wholly filled up with accounts of the kind, and I should like it; but your paper now is dry, very dry indeed."—Here he was broken in upon by an elderly lady, who had entered unperceived, with "Oh dear me, I can't bear to have a paper filled up with all such things, it makes me feel so to read it. I want it to contain the lives and deaths of all good old people that die, and in a particular manner those of good pious ministers; and if Mr. — will do that, I will try to get my old man to take the paper." She was just en-

tering into the subject more fully, when out "Devil" came in, and called for some copy.—We left the company in controversy among themselves, and finally concluded to follow reader, what do you guess?—why, we will tell you—our own judgment and inclination.

#### THE FARCE AT WASHINGTON.

We devote a considerable portion of our paper to-day to political subjects, believing that the scenes at Washington are quite interesting, if not valuable. The affair of Messrs. Clay and Kremer must interest the feelings of every one, considering the important relation in which these individuals respectively stand to this country—and when reports are flying in all directions, it is necessary that all the facts be collected, that we may learn the truth of the matter. We have, therefore, endeavored as far as possible to lay the whole transaction before our readers. The following are the written views of this affair from the pen of the editor of the *National Regis*, and they are well worth the attention of our readers, as affording a full history of all the circumstances:

"MR. CLAY.—An article appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, a newspaper printed in Philadelphia, devoted to the interests of General Jackson, purporting to be an extract of a letter from a Member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Pennsylvania, charging Mr. Clay with corruption, and imputing to him the most unworthy motives of conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential election. This drew from the Speaker the angry note, in which he indignantly denies the accusations, and most unequivocally appeals to the *Pistol* to prove their falsehood. This was followed by a "Card" from the Hon. George Kremer, who takes upon himself the responsibility of the authorship of the letter, and pledges himself to show the accuracy of the statements it contains relative to the course and conduct of Mr. Clay. On the day of the appearance of the latter Card, the Speaker made an appeal to the House, over which he presided, soliciting an inquiry into his conduct, and an investigation of the charges, so deeply affecting his character. A debate ensued on the mode of bringing the subject before the House, which terminated by a resolution to enter the Address of the Speaker upon the Journals, and to postpone the further consideration to the session of the next day. The untimely personal controversy thus originated, has assumed an unexpected public character. The spark of contention has kindled a flame, that may occasion the most destructive consequences. The charges admit of no explanation; they must be entirely supported or totally false. The reputation of the parties is put in issue, and one or the other must ultimately be covered with infamy and disgrace.

From the elevated standing of the individuals concerned, the subject assumes a character of high importance and of deep interest. It involves questions of more serious consequence than the personal preference or the private worth of those implicated; the dignity of the Legislative assembly and the fidelity of the Representatives of the People to their constitutional trust.

The "Cards" presented to our Readers [which follow] are placed in most remarkable contrast with each other. In the first is a warm and impetuous passion, struggling to restrain itself within the bounds of any authorized expression; a style glowing with "ineffable contempt" and undisguised indignation; and the bold bearing of one conscious of innocence and outraged by suspicion. The second, exhibits a cooler form of words, but a strong persuasion of the correctness of the writer, and the calm determination of one convinced of the truth of his assertions, and able to maintain them.

The following is the letter, which appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, and which is alluded to above:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1825.

Dear Sir—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican ranks. Would you believe that men professing Democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous *Burr Conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best.—Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of the transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interests to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for his abandonment of duty to this constitution, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is end of Liberty.

The below cards appeared in Washington papers subsequent to the publication of the above letter:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

A CARD.—I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the *Columbian Observer*, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 23rd instant. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.

H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.  
ANOTHER CARD.—GEORGE KREMER, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the *Columbian Observer*, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay." In the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

The Hon. E. LINCOLN made the following remarks in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Feb. 3, while the matter was under debate.

Mr. LINCOLN of Maine, said, that, according to his understanding, there were no charges presented to the House, on this occasion, against any one. If there had been, he believed they would not have been considered entitled to credit, by him, or any one else, very few excepted, in this House or in this Nation. He viewed the whole matter as an *out-door* business. An anonymous letter had appeared in a public print, and certain cards had passed between individuals in relation to it; but in these the House had no concern—neither of these communications was before it. If indeed anything had passed *within* the House, disrespectful either to the person or character of the Speaker, such was his regard for the station, such his respect for the feelings, and such his admiration of the character of that officer, that he should certainly be one of the first to afford him the investigation which he now requested, and which would then be his undoubted right, to assert his rights or redress his wrongs. But, as that was not the case, he thought any further prosecution of the business, would merely be throwing a firebrand into the nation, that would kindle a flame in almost every breast within it. He hoped the House would not proceed hastily on this subject. The nation was already much excited. It looked towards this House with a jealous eye. It needed no further cause of excitement than the present juncture naturally presented. And was it wise, in such a state of things, to make an anonymous newspaper communication an affair of legislation and of question here? The subject had come upon the House suddenly—he believed, unexpectedly. It addressed itself strongly to the feelings of gentlemen. For one, he would acknowledge, it had powerfully affected his own. He was not prepared now to discuss it; but gentlemen could not but perceive at a glance, that it embraced questions, too important by far to be acted upon hastily. His own view was that the House ought not to act upon it at all, especially not at this moment, on a sudden suggestion, when he was persuaded many members of the House did not even know what were the contents of the publications referred to, and of the communication which related to them. He hoped the House would take time to reflect upon the course which, under all the circumstances, the interest of the nation required.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed to take the subject into consideration—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLane, Taylor, Forsyth, Sanders, and Rankin.

#### THE "STRICTURES."

The following are the "Strictures" which were replied to in our last paper, as copied into the *Maine Inquirer*.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maine to his friend in this City.

"In the Oxford Observer, a paper published in Paris, in this State, several letters from Washington have appeared, purporting to give information on certain political subjects and, among others, the Convention with Great Britain for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. Although the writer affects great delicacy towards the Senate of the United States, and would, it seems, if he could, believe that the members who opposed, or surrendered, that convention were very respectable, yet it is but too manifest that his principal object is to cast obloquy upon some of the Senators who opposed it. His ulterior views are perhaps as manifest. To open a discussion on the subject of Slavery, and to palm himself off as the champion of universal emancipation, would, he might expect ensure popularity for this American Willberforce. And to insinuate that the motives, for opposing the convention, were hostility to Mr. Adams, by creating a rumor and affecting to disbelieve it, might, in Maine, come in aid of the principal scheme.

The writer affects to feel, and no doubt sincerely feels, a deep abhorrence of the Slave Trade: And who, in Maine or elsewhere in the United States, does not? Professions of sympathy, which are common to all, are officious and ostentatious and not unfrequently imply deep design or indirect censure. He refers, moreover, to the Missouri Question, and seems willing to revive that appalling conflict. Indications like these, entitle those letters to a particular examination.

It is not known in what relation the writer stands to the Government. He cannot be a Member of Congress, otherwise he would have known that a proposition to concede a mutual and qualified right of search, for the suppression of the slave trade, had met the decided and unqualified negative of the House of Representatives. He cannot be a Lawyer, otherwise he never would have committed the error that *statute piracy*, or an act denounced as such by one nation, made it so *all over the world*.—Whoever he may be, he betrays, at least, all the ignorance of the subject which he professes; and, not knowing the reasons which induced Senators to oppose the Convention, his silence would have been the best proof of his prudence and his charity.

The convention, with the proceedings in the Senate on its ratification, has been published. All the correspondence is before the public, and the whole subject has been submitted to discussion and critical examination. It is known who opposed the convention, and who voted for and against the amendments made or proposed in the Senate, and the reasons may be easily and fairly inferred from the documents. Immediately after its ratification, an abstract of these reasons was given in the *Intelligencer*.

which called forth the strength of executive animadversion upon the Editors, and arraigned the refractory Senators before the public for contumacy.

Had this letter writer read these publications, we might have obtained some of that light of which he stands so much in need. He scarcely would have ventured an imputation upon the Senators of hostility to Mr. Adams, when he perceived that some of his warm friends voted against the convention, and some of Mr. Crawford's were its zealous advocates. Mr. Adams, in his letter to Mr. Canning, most ably and conclusively maintained the ground assumed by the minority in the Senate; and if that ground was all abandoned, by the project of a treaty drawn at the State Department the same day this letter was written, it is no evidence of hostility that Senators respected his reasons; nor is it conclusive that his reasons were in opposition to his decision. The letter was Mr. Adams's—the project of a treaty might have been the President's. And Mr. Monroe might have chosen to abandon Mr. Adams's ground and to surrender the right of search which Mr. A. on the same day had told Mr. Canning could never be conceded for any reasons, nor under any qualifications. Or, if Mr. Adams himself surrendered a right, which he, on the same day ably and triumphantly maintained, how could the hostility of Senators be inferred, who supported his arguments at the expense of his decision?—The Senate is a co-ordinate branch of the executive—it is not without the advice and consent of two thirds that he can make treaties—so jealous were the U. S. lest some portion of their territory or sovereignty should be surrendered to a foreign power. And though an erroneous practice has crept in, and treaties are formed and even ratified, by the other party, without any previous advice or consent of the Senate, still an independent voice in the final ratification is what they should never tamely give up.

The object of the convention was humane and philanthropic. The means to accomplish it were extremely questionable. A mutual surrender of a qualified right of search, guarded and restricted as it was in the convention, might, at first glance, seem safe and equal.—But when it is considered with what jealousy the search of our vessels at sea, by officers of the British navy, has been viewed by the people of the United States, how much this pretence of right has been abused, how many of our citizens have, in consequence, suffered the worst of servitude in a foreign service, and even been compelled to fight against their country in sight of their home, when we reflect, that from the far greater number of British ships of war, and the far more arrogant and insolent pretensions of her officers, neither the visit and search nor the abuses would be equal; it is not extraordinary that Mr. Adams so ably, and the Senate so pertinaciously resisted the surrender. But it is extraordinary, in spite of these strong reasons and this laudable jealousy, and with the admission that our and the British acts of piracy had effectually suppressed the traffic by our respective citizens and subjects, a convention should have been made without limitation, giving power to a petty British officer, upon his own suspicion, to enter on board our own vessels, on our own coasts, and send them in for adjudication; and guided also by the same suspicions, to visit a vessel bearing a foreign flag, determine her character to be American and her flag spurious, order her to an American port, and at his discretion to select those on board whom he deems British subjects, or those who *ever had been*, and send them to England for trial and punishment.—These are grave and serious objections. These probably bore heavily on the minds of the Senators. They recollected with what sensibility the people of the United States resented, and with what energy they resisted, at the attack on the Chesapeake frigate and forcible capture of part of her crew. And what was this but the extension of a pretended right of search? But this letter writer is not only accusing the Senate, but is censuring the House of Representatives for neglecting the subject. The President has referred it to Congress.—The communication was made on the first of the session, and was recommended to their consideration.

If really a minority of the Senate have acted wrong, against the opinion of the President, his cabinet, and a majority of Congress, why does not some one, as patriotic and philanthropic as this writer, call it up, and arraign this contumacious minority before the people? He might be countenanced by the President and his cabinet, the majority of the Senate, the Representatives of the People, and the People themselves. He might call to his aid not only all the patriotism and philanthropy of the country, but of every "Christian and statesman" in the "civilized world." Were this writer a member, entertaining the opinion and feelings which he professes, he might be, indeed, pronounced a "sleeping and listless politician" for neglecting the duty which humanity and Christianity imperiously impose. But the people of Maine are a sober and discreet people. They would cheerfully engage in any practical measures to abolish slavery, and thereby diminish the sum of human misery—but not at the expense of national rights. They will never consent to join Great Britain in a crusade of humanity, by concession of a right which they resisted, by a three years' war.—Should the House of Representatives, pursuant to the recommendation of the President, take up the subject of discussion, it will then be seen whether others are not as reluctant as those Senators, to surrender the independence of the American flag.

#### PROBATE COURT.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate Office, in this Village, on Tuesday next.

#### EXTRACTS.—On T.

P. M. the dread sentence

upon SETH ELLIOT, a very fine, and a large cod of mind, and more tranquil than the average of his kind, and his relating some false reports, thanking his keepers—sanity to interpret prayer—benefitted by his aid and exhortation and servant prayer—Christ: and in the midst was launched into eternal body in 20 minutes, and by his favorite span of horses, distance of fifty miles, by his sum; where it has been attributed to the executioner's ferocious and temperate, was famous in the County of H. lived rich, respected and

Fine.—The Dwelling Richard Heagau, in Pross on the morning of the 1st of their contents. By the and family are left entirely

The Vermont Auro speaking of the storm of the snow fell to the depth it was the first snow they make sleighing.—Weekly

The following interesting Montpelier (Vermont) Mr. Ebenezer Ainsworth killed a Cow in Dec. last, weighing 200 lbs. The hind and fore evident marks of The cow was excellent be

At a County Convention on the 1st, for the Morrill was recommended as Governor of New-H. Esq. was nominated as the place of Gen. Miller.

Short Passage.—The moon, arrived at Havre, three days from Portland, to papers.

It is a remarkable fact at this period of revolution three commissioned officers Men," which marched from the alarm of Lexington years ago, are now all living, Hon. GEORGE PATTISON, Esq. (first Lieutenant 30th, (2d do.)—Two of the also still survive.

Murder.—A few days L. I. a quarrel took place among of Brotherton and St. a gun from the mantelpiece on the spot. The murder

Haverhill, Feb. 5.—The greatest invention of the out of the present century, three quarters or four-fifths in common use. It was in triangular bar of cast steel, three hammers of different centre, which strike the bar, and produce a sound as from the comm

A good one.—A mercer beset a few days since, by after hearing a statement him a one dollar bill on the Bank, which the fellow, up ed back, observing, "I ca

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. The Court held at the trial of Robert Douglass Samuel H. Ives, in Troup trial occupied the whole day and between 3 and 4 o'clock 13th, came into court with the. The next day the previous sentence, when his judgment, on the ground dict of the jury while out absent, two of the jury se were and obtained provisi held conversation relating not of the jury. Therepre sentence, and the prisoner

At last, Feb. 3.—An A daring attempt was made to rob the mill for a N ascending the hill at the h about a quarter of a mile straps and apron, coveri, gage were cut, and the removed from the stage w the driver or passengers, close upon the other, arriv freebooters had time to r toad, and recovered it. The morning in a field little ear to be was committed, l its contents, some of which calany in the village. The trunk was opened, and a afterwards appeared had the smith's shop in Poughkeep

Dreadful Accident.—Of last week Mr. Sidney S with a grist to the Mill of while the grist was genu, and Mr. Spencer w returned to the mill before posed went to see if his have slipped through the up for the purpose of putt and become entangled an or returned to the mill when going back to the h supposing Mr. Slocum w thought no more of him t he discovered his horse st he became alarmed, and Slocum was found lying a

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# GENERAL SUMMARY.

**Execution.**—On Thursday last at 2 o'clock, P. M. the dread sentence of the law was executed upon **SETH LILLIOT**, at Castine. The weather was very fine, and a large concourse of spectators attended to witness his exit. He manifested much presence of mind, and more tranquility than was anticipated. He made an address to the multitude, detailing many events of his life, and his neglected early education—refuting some false reports—forgiving his enemies—thanking his keepers—attributing his temporary insanity to intemperate habits, and warning others to be benefited by his sad example. He made an appropriate and fervent prayer to the throne of Divine Grace—beseeching mercy through the merits of Christ: and in the midst of his pious ejaculations he was launched into eternity. His friends received his body in 20 minutes, and it was immediately conveyed by the favorite span of horses to the town of Knox, a distance of fifty miles, by the rising of the next morning's sun; where it has been decently interred.

Thus to the excessive use of ardent spirits may be attributed the tragical fate of one, who while industrious and temperate, was considered the most thrifty farmer in the County of Hancock, and who might have lived rich, respected and happy. —*Hancock Gaz.*

**Fire.**—The Dwelling and out Houses of Mr. Richard Heagau, in Prospect, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 1st inst. with the principal part of their contents. By this unlucky accident Mr. H. and family are left entirely destitute. —*Id.*

The Vermont Aurora, printed at Vergennes, speaking of the storm of Wednesday last, says, that the snow fell to the depth of several inches, and that it was the first snow they had had there sufficient to make sleighing. —*Weekly Messenger.*

The following incredible story appears in a Montpelier (Vermont) paper of the 25th ult.: "Mr. Ebenezer Ainsworth, of Brookfield in this State, killed a Cow in Dec. last, 4 years old; and on dressing the animal, the astonished butcher came in contact with, and actually took from the cow a calf weighing 200 lbs. The hide of the calf weighed 30 lbs. and bore evident marks of having shed its coat." The cow was excellent beef, and had 70 lbs. of rough tallow.

At a County Convention held at Frances-town on the 1st, for the County of Hillsborough, Gov. Morrill was recommended as a candidate for re-election as Governor of New-Hampshire, and Titus Brown, Esq. was nominated as a candidate for Congress, in the place of Gen. Miller. —*Weekly Messenger.*

**Short Passage.**—The brig Lucy Ann, Drummond, arrived at Portland, on Friday last in twenty three days from Havre, but unfortunately she brought no papers. —*Id.*

It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of notice, at this period of revolutionary reminiscences, that the three commissioned officers of a company of "Minute Men," which marched from the town of Duxbury, on the alarm of Lexington battle, April 19th, 1775, fifty years ago, are now all living and in that town. They are, Hon. GEORGE PARTRIDGE, (Captain); JONAH ALDEN, Esq. (first Lieutenant); Mr. ANDREW SAMSON, (2d do.). "Two of the Sergeants of the Company, also still survive. —*Id.*

**Murder.**—A few days since at Smithtown, L. I. a quarrel took place between two men of the name of Brotherton and Smith, when the former took a gun from the mantlepiece, and shot the latter dead on the spot. The murderer is in the hands of justice. —*Brooklyn Paper.*

**Haverhill, Feb. 5.**—A patent, said to be the greatest invention of the age, has lately been taken out of the patent office in Washington, which saves three quarters or four-fifths of the expense of bells now in common use. It was invented in Illinois. It is a triangular bar of cast steel hung up by one corner. Three hammers of different sizes are placed near the centre, which strike the base by means of turning a crank. Sounds are produced every way as loud and pleasant as from the common bells. —*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

**A good one.**—A merchant in Pearl-street was beset a few days since, by a beggar, for alms; who, after hearing a statement of infirmities, &c. tendered him a one dollar bill on the *Washington and Warren Bank*, which the fellow, upon eyeing sharply, handed back, observing, "I can't take them here." —*Id.*

**CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. JAN. 29.**—*Trial for Murder.*—At the Court held at Bath for Steuben county, by Judge Rochester, on the 12th inst. came on the trial of Robert Douglass, charged with murdering Samuel H. Ives, in "Troupsburg," in Aug. last. The trial occupied the whole day, when the jury retired, and between 3 and 4 o'clock, in the morning of the 13th, came into court with a verdict, *guilty of murder*. The next day the prisoner was brought up to receive sentence, when his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground of irregularity in the conduct of the jury while out. It was shown, that when absent, two of the jury separated from the others, and went and obtained provisions and whiskey, and had held conversation relating to the trial with persons not of the jury. Thereupon, the court respited the sentence, and the prisoner was remanded to jail. —*Id.*

**ALBANY, Feb. 3.**—*Attempt to rob the Mail.*—A daring attempt was made on the night of the 23th ult. to rob the mail train at N. Y. City. It was ascertained the bill at the head of Washington street, about a quarter of a mile from Poughkeepsie. The straps and apron, covering the mail bag and baggage were cut, and the mail bag and trunk removed from the stage without being observed by the driver or passengers. A stage which followed close upon the other, arrived at the place before the freebooters had time to remove the mail from the road, and recovered it. The trunk was found next morning in a field little east of the place where the robbery was committed, broken open, and riddled of its contents, some of which were found near the Academy in the village. The tools with which the trunk was opened, were found near it; and as it afterwards appeared had been taken from a blacksmith's shop in Poughkeepsie. —*Id.*

**WILKESBARRE, Jan. 28.**—*Dreadful Accident.*—On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Sidney S. Sloum of Abington, went with a grist to the Mill of Mr. Spencer, in Blakely, & while the grist was grinding he went to a neighbor's house, and Mr. Spencer went to supper. Mr. Sloum returned to the mill before Mr. Spencer, and it is supposed went to see if his grist was out, when he must have slipped through the floor which had been taken up for the purpose of putting down a pair of stones, and become entangled among the wheels. Mr. Spencer returned to the mill and finished the grist, and when going back to the house set it without the door supposing Mr. Sloum would return and find it and thought no more of him till the next morning, when he discovered his horse still standing near the mill—he became alarmed, and on searching the body of Mr. Sloum was found lying across a piece of timber, lit-

erally torn to pieces. About half of his head was gone, and his body much mangled. The wheels were covered with brains, flesh and blood, leaving no doubt of the dreadful death which the deceased had suffered. His remains were interred on Sunday, accompanied by a large number of afflicted relations and friends, who could not have had a stronger proof that "in the midst of life we are in death." A wife and several small children are left to mourn over this afflictive dispensation of Providence, which has deprived them thus suddenly of their best earthly protector. —*Dem.*

A most sanguinary rencontre, we are informed took place on Tuesday, the 18th ult. at New-Fairfield, between a Father and his Son, of the name of Brush, residents in that town, and furnishes another and an awful warning against the debasing and brutalizing habit of drunkenness. It appears that they were both dissolute, intemperate characters; and more particularly so when under the influence of the intoxicating draught. On the morning of that day, they had had a violent altercation, and it seems had premeditated a cruel fray. The father had armed himself with a loaded gun, and stationing himself without the door, sent a message by his daughter to the son who was sitting in the house that "father was ready for him;" on which he went immediately out where he was met by the old man, who leveled his gun and snapped at the son twice, providentially without effect; here a most desperate struggle ensued between them, which terminated in the son's receiving, besides numerous others, a wound in the groin, which it was feared would prove mortal; the father also was much cut and maimed. After the fray one or two butcher knives and a stick about 3 feet in length, with a pike affixed to each end, were found on the theatre of action. The old man it is said has been apprehended and committed to prison in Danbury. —*Connecticut Courier.*

**Bloody Pirates.**—The brig General Macomb, of Boston, put into Beaufort, N. C. on the 25th ult. in distress, from Matanzas. The captain reports that on the 7th of January, a sailor arrived at Matanzas by the name of Collins, who sailed from Wiscasset in the brig Betsey, Capt. Hitton. When about 21 days out, she struck on the N. E. range of Double Head Shot Keys, and went to pieces. All hands took to the long-boat, and arrived at a small inlet near the Cuba shore; when they were bargaining with some fishermen to carry them to Matanzas, an open boat came in with ten pirates, who in cold blood murdered all the Betsey's crew, except the above named Collins, who escaped to the woods, and by secreting himself in trees part of the time and travelling in the night, arrived safe at Matanzas. It was reported at Matanzas on the 15th ult. that H. B. M. ship Portsmouth had captured the above piratical boat. —*Essex Register.*

**Extract of a letter, dated "St. Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1824."**—As the inundation has destroyed all the bridges over the Neva, and made the communication between the different parts of the city very difficult, his majesty has appointed military governors for the several quarters of the city, for the purpose of affording more speedy succour to the sufferers. Of all the establishments, in which a great number of workmen were employed, it seems that the Imperial Foundry, on the road to Peterhof, suffered the most, and a great many persons perished. It is impossible to paint the grief that overpowered his majesty when he visited the spot. Entire villages are swept away; the Sailor's Island, Guntewaskoi Island, Emiljanowka, Olawa, Liachata, and Catharinenhof, and the foundry and iron factory at Klasko, are entirely devastated. The Galley harbor in Wassili Ostrow, is so ruined, that it cannot be seen whether houses or streets ever stood there. The Imperial islands of Yeghin and Kamennoi-Ostrow have suffered very much; most of the country houses are in danger of falling. All the wooden bridges are broken down; Gostinodoor was something more than an arched under water; consequently all the splendid ships in the Newski perspective. —The loss in bank notes alone is immense. The schools and theatres are closed. In the churches relations seek each other, but often, alas, in vain. Four hundred soldiers are employed in burying the dead. Many merchants and public officers have lost all their books, several persons were drowned in the prisons. Five hundred oxen were drowned in the slaughter houses. The losses are stated to be much greater than was supposed. In the city of St. Petersburg alone 5000 persons are said to have perished. Only a small part of Cronstadt is reported to be standing. The loss in raw sugars is seven millions of rubles; 500,000 pounds of hemp are partly wet and partly washed away. The whole loss for St. Petersburg is estimated at 80,000,000 of silver rubles, without reckoning the damage done to the buildings. A letter from Berlin, estimates the whole at 150,000,000 rubles banco, of which 35,000,000 fall on the merchants. The loss in refined sugars is estimated at 10,000,000 rubles.

**MAINE LEGISLATURE.**

**IN SENATE.**

**TUESDAY, Feb. 8.**

Orders of notice passed on petitions of Chs. Whitman and others, and Peter Talbot and others.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.**

Bills passed to be engrossed.—Incorporating Canal Bank, as amended in concurrence with the House. The question being taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 11; Nays 7.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 10.**

Bills enacted.—To set off John Gray, jr. and John Starbird, with their estates, from town of Woodstock, and annex the same to the town of Paris; respecting the inspection of Beef; in addition to an act directing the time and manner of appointing County Treasurers, and for other purposes; additional concerning plates for printing Bank Notes.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 10.**

Poor Debtors.—A committee was raised to consider the expediency of amending the existing laws on this subject.

**IN THE HOUSE.**

**FRIDAY, Feb. 4.**

Duties on Deeds.—The committee on new trials were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws respecting Registers of Deeds, that they may be exempted from the duty of seventeen cents now required by law on all instruments by them recorded, where the income of their respective offices shall not exceed dollars.

Returns of Votes for Governor. A committee was raised to consider what alterations are necessary in the law providing for the returns of votes for Governor, Senators and Members of Congress.

Bill to exempt from taxation, Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steele, for limited times, passed to be enacted.

**SATURDAY, Feb. 5.**

The Committee on Canals, &c. was instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a longer time to Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation to make and complete said Canal, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

**MONDAY, Feb. 7.**

Duration of the session.—A joint committee was appointed to consider at what time the Legislature may have two sessions each day; and when they may have a recess.

Highways.—A committee was appointed to consider what further provisions are necessary in regard to restraining the powers of surveyors of highways in their expenditure of money, beyond the sum voted.

Probate Fees.—A joint committee was appointed to consider the expediency of altering the law relating to the several Registers of Probate so as to exempt poor widows and orphans from the payment of probate fees.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 8.**

Slate Tax.—The committee on Finance reported that the State Tax for the current year should be \$45,120 57; the report was accepted, and the committee were instructed to apportion and assess the same accordingly.

The MILITIA BILL, reported in a new draft, was read and Friday next assigned for the consideration thereof—200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of members.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 10.**

Recess of the Legislature.—The committee on this subject reported that the Legislature might rise on Friday the 18th inst. and have two sessions each day after Saturday the 12th.

**MARRIED.**

In Hebron, by Jarius S. Keith, Esq. Mr. Caleb Woodward to Miss Hannah Cary.

**DIED.**

In Sumner, 15th inst. greatly lamented, Phebe Cotton Stephens, only child of Zachaeus and Sophrona Stephens, aged two years, nine months and ten days, after a painful sickness of thirteen hours' duration.

"So fades the lovely blooming flow'r,  
Fruit smiling solace of an hour;  
So soon our transient comforts fly,  
And pleasure only blooms to die."

In Fryeburg, on Saturday last, Mr. Henry Gordon, aged about 40 years. He received a wound by the falling of a tree, about a week previous, which caused his death.

Obituary panegyric is but too common, but at the same time it would be justice to say that he did not possess every virtue which could adorn human nature, and ensure a reward in heaven. Benignity of feeling and cheerfulness which is the "offspring of piety," combined to make this man beloved by all who knew him. If the fond wishes of a tender wife, and affectionate family could have been answered, this man "had not died." But while they are called to mourn the loss of his company here, they can look forward to that happy time when they shall meet him in unclouded skies, beyond the confines of the tomb. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation during his life, and he died in the glorious belief that Jesus Christ is the Saviour of the world.

In Livermore, on the 1st inst. Rev. Thomas Wyman, of consumption. He was a preacher of the Baptist persuasion for a number of years; but owing to his health for several years before he died, he had no pastoral charge. His death has occasioned a great loss to his family and friends, while the neighborhood in which he lived, have by this dispensation of Providence been bereft of one whom they found always kind and obliging.—But amidst all their afflictions, they have the consolation of believing that their loss is his gain.

**G. C. LYFORD,**

At the CHEAP STORE, Court-Street, Portland, HAS JUST RECEIVED, 50 Packages FRESH GOODS, which, with his former stock, will be sold very low. Among the DROUGHTS, are

2000 yds. stout Brown SHEETINGS, at 12 1-2 cts.  
2500 yds. fine do. do. do. 14 & 15 cts.  
700 yds. coarse do. SHIRTINGS, 9 cts.  
750 yds. stout do. do. do. 12 1-2 cts.  
10 dozen plain MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12 1-2 to 20 cts.  
14 dozen figured MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, yard square, at 25 cents each.

1 bale AMERICAN GINGHAMS, at 12 1-2 cts.  
1 bale do. do. do. 15.  
Light and dark ENGLISH GINGHAM, Calico width, at 12 1-2 cts.  
4-4 Cord PINK GINGHAMS, at 25 cents.

Narrow White FLANNELS, at 12 1-2 cts to 15.  
Red FLANNELS, from 25 cts. to 35. 6d.  
100 CASSIMERE SHAWLS, from 75. 6d. to \$3 25  
100 pieces plain and figured BOMBAZETS.

Also.

Blue, Black, Mixt and Drab Broadcloths; Black and Mixt Cassimeres; Ladies' Blue and Drab Habit Cloths; Sattinets, fine assortment; Caroline and Scotch Plaids; Calicoes; Copper-plates; Muslins; Cambrics; Vestings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Black Nankin and Canton Crapes; Double Chain Black and Colored Levantines; Black Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Changeable and Figured Silks, Norwich and Italian Crapes; an excellent assortment Gloves; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Black and White Silk Laces; Thread, Bobbinet and Mechlin Laces; Real Merino Shawls and Mantles; Raw Silk and Worsted Mantles; White and Green Gauze Veils; White and Black Lace Veils; Ribbons; Tapes; Bobbins; Paper and Box Pins; Cotton Basting; Peleuse Wadding; Gimps; Cord Plushes; Habit Buttons; Frogs, &c. &c. &c.

Portland, January 17, 1825. 30 3w

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE, given by the subscriber to **SETH LILLIOT**, for the sum of thirty-three or forty-three dollars, dated "June 25th, 1806;" said Note is paid, and has either been lost or mislaid, and it was the only note I ever gave to said Hall.

**RICHARD WALDRON.**

Buckfield, Feb. 14, 1825. 33. 3w.

# AUCTION.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Wednesday the ninth day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Paris, so much of the Real Estate of JOHN GORE, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, deceased, as will produce the sum of sixty-one thousand and forty dollars, for the payment of debts and legacies of said deceased and incidental charges. The Real Estate to be sold, consists of

## TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

lying in common and undivided in township Numbered Seven, in the County of Oxford aforesaid, and adjoining the town of Rumford.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

Said township is settling fast, and contains a population of more than two hundred inhabitants, and a good road is now made through the town.

**CHRISTOPHER GORE, and } Executors.**  
**SAMUEL GORE, }  
By PETER C. VIRGIN, their Attorney.**

Jan. 17, 1825.

The above Sale is adjourned to the first Wednesday in March next.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of LAND in the town of Greenwood, lying in the North part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the years 1823 and 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax for 1824.	Tax for 1823.	Doing high-ways.	Tax total.
8 1	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
9 2	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
5 4	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 3	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
2 5	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 5	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
9 5	80 50	0 85	1 03	1 33		
5 6	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 6	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
2 7	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
6 8	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
12 9	75 60	0 93	1 17	2 19		
13 9	66 40	0 83	0 54	1 22		
11 1	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
5 2	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
2 4	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
3 4	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
10 4	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
1 7	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
9 7	20 20	0 34	0 57	0 91		
8 8	80 50	0 85	1 03	1 33		
2 9	100 60	1 02	2 68	3 70		
14 8	60 40	0 83	1 72	2 40		

East half, 13 9 74 50 0 65 2 00\*

Unknown, 2 9 77 50 0 65\*

East half, unknd, 3 40 35 1 03\*

Unless said taxes with all the necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March next, so much of said Land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the house of the subscriber, in Greenwood, aforesaid, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

**JOHN SMALL, Collector of Taxes in said town.**

Greenwood, Feb. 4, A. D. 1825. 3w 33\*

\*These Lots lying in the South part of said town, formerly granted to Phillips' Academy.

\*East end of said Lot lying in the South part of said town, formerly known by the name of Mosure's and Haskell's Grant.

## A PRIVATE ACADEMY

WILL be commenced at Norway Village on Monday, 7th day of March next, 1825, by B. C. FERNALD. It will be conducted on the most approved system, and all the branches usually introduced in English Schools will be attended to.

Terms.—\$2 00 per quarter or 20 cents per week.

A course of LECTURES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR and a course of LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP will be given during the first six weeks of the school.

Terms.—75 cents for the course.

The following certificates will show what his success has been as an instructor of English Grammar and Penmanship, and experience only will show what it may be in other branches.

From Rev. Joseph Walker, Dr. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. dated "Norway Village, March 29, 1824."

"This may certify, that Mr. BENJAMIN C. FERNALD, has given a course of Lectures, in this village, on English Grammar and Lessons in Writing, and to the best of our knowledge has given good satisfaction. We think his mode of instruction, especially for young scholars, the best we have seen; well calculated to give them an acquaintance with the principles of Grammar, and the rules of Penmanship, in a much shorter time, than the ordinary mode. And under these impressions, we have no hesitation in recommending him to the employment of any, who may wish for a teacher in these important branches of education."

From Benj. Hale, A. M. Principal of Gardiner Lyceum, G. W. Olney, Rector of Christ's Church, R. H. Gardiner, Esq. Dr. David Neal, Moses Springer, Jun. Esq. dated, "Gardiner, July 14, 1824."

"The subscribers having attended an examination of one of Mr. FERNALD's Classes in English Grammar, are happy to state their approbation of his method of teaching, and their conviction, that it is calculated to give a thorough knowledge of the subject, in much less time, than is consumed in the common method."

"They also believe Mr. FERNALD to be uncommonly assiduous in his attention to his classes, and they hope, that his attention and his skill will meet the patronage which they merit."

For further information, inquire of L. Whitman, Esq. Norway, or at this office.

**ZADOC LONG.**  
**LUCIUS LOBING.**

**THE** Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Buckfield, was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the seventh day of February, 1825. The notes and accounts due to the firm are left in the hands of Z. LONG, who takes the store and goods.

**ZADOC LONG.**  
**LUCIUS LOBING.**

Buckfield, Feb. 8, 1825.

